

South Dakota

Labor Bulletin

December 1987

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A REVIEW OF NONFARM EMPLOYMENT IN 1987

The many factors at play on South Dakota's nonfarm employment in 1987 combined to create an average employment level of 254,900. This was up 3,100 jobs, or 1.2 percent, from the 1986 average of 251,800. There were employment gains in five of the eight major industry groups.

The wholesale and retail trade industry posted an employment level of 66,800, a 1,600 (or 2.5 percent) job increase, over 1986 levels. This is the highest employment level ever recorded in this industry, and surpassed the previous high of 66,700 recorded in 1979. This growth was largely concentrated in the retail division. Retail trade employment, more than any other major industry, mirrors overall economic patterns. This industry's 1987 growth, in comparison to the relative stability during 1986, indicates an improved 1987 economy. Some of the 1987 increase in the retail trade division may be attributed to improvement in the farm economy. Government payments to farmers in 1987 allowed them to make some purchases for their farms and families, which they had delayed making because of poorer economic conditions.

Food stores, eating and drinking establishments and miscellaneous retail stores showed the largest employment increases in the retail trade division. Food stores showed consistent growth throughout 1987. They have added services for the customer which are labor-intensive, such as pharmacies; meat, fish and delicatessen counters; and flower centers. Eating and drinking establishments had the largest employment increases in retail trade from 1986 to 1987, with growth concentrated in fast food restaurants. This growth is one result of the higher number of working South Dakotans in 1987. People seek the convenience of fast food restaurants as they have less time, and more money, to spend. Eating and drinking establishments started 1987 with more workers than in 1986 and posted smaller than usual seasonal declines at the end of the summer.

General merchandise stores fared best the latter part of the year, when back-to-school sales and holiday shopping increased the need for extra workers. Most establishments extended their shopping hours for Christmas, some to round-the-clock service. This sector increased almost 400 jobs from year-ago levels. Apparel and accessory stores lost employment over the year, suggesting a change in the patterns of shoppers, who now do more of their buying in increasingly popular general merchandise stores.

The services industry, at an employment level of 61,400, posted a 900 job increase over 1986 levels. This industry has shown consistent growth in annual employment averages since 1952. Because of the nature of this industry, its employment levels are mandated by the changing needs of the people it serves. This industry has expanded to meet the needs of a public

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which does not have the time or does not choose to spend their time performing everyday tasks. In some cases, people lack the technical knowledge that is now required for some tasks at work and home.

HEALTH SERVICES LEAD INDUSTRY'S GROWTH

Health services enjoyed a 300 job increase from 1986 levels, with declines in hospital employment being offset by growth in other health services. Cost containment policies have slowed employment growth for hospitals. More illnesses are being treated on an out-patient basis in the offices of health professionals, rather than in hospitals. Extended care facilities, convalescent homes and hospices are also benefiting from the shift away from hospital treatment and hospital room convalescence.

Increasing health awareness of the public has generated employment in the health and social services sector of this industry. Growth can be attributed to the extra hiring of personnel for expanded wellness and preventive health care services, such as weight loss programs, cardio pulmonary resuscitation and exercise classes; residential care facilities; home health care; and alcohol and drug rehabilitation programs.

MOTHER NATURE KIND TO CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY IN 1987

At an employment level of 10,000, a 400 job gain over 1986, the construction industry noted its fifth year of growth. The construction industry enjoyed weather which was especially conducive for construction, contributing to increased employment in 1987. Residential construction employment continued its comeback from 1982 lows, with homes and apartments being built to accommodate population shifts to certain areas. Also, commercial construction has picked up in many cities. General contractors involved in the construction of buildings are contracting more work out to special trades contractors rather than doing the work themselves. Special trade employment accounted for the largest share of this industry's employment growth in 1987.

The manufacturing industry, at a 28,700 employment level, added 500 jobs in 1987. Increasing productivity in durable goods manufacturing has limited employment growth. In both durable and nondurable goods manufacturing, there has been a trend toward increasing productivity through making greater investments in machinery rather than in labor. Along with those changes in manufacturing, goods-producing firms are contracting out some production. Employers lacking the capabilities required for certain production jobs sometimes find it more cost effective to farm out those jobs. Others are at full capacity and must contract out parts of new orders. These full-capacity firms have already hired additional permanent workers and/or are working overtime and have not built larger facilities.

Despite market expansion created by a nationally increasing population and somewhat better economic conditions, employment provided by nondurable goods manufacturers has been reduced by consumer demand which is lowered or, at best, stable. Efficiencies caused by technical advancements, exports, and temporary work interruptions have also had their effect on this industry.

The finance, insurance and real estate division remained relatively stable at 14,300 jobs in 1987, after adding more than 3,200 jobs since 1980. Distinction among sectors in this industry are blurring as deregulation eliminates restrictions on financial services. The closing of some branch banks and consolidation of others have hurt employment levels in banking.

Employment gains, which typically occur in the finance division as consumers become more highly sophisticated in their money management, have been downplayed by declines caused by technological advances.

Insurance employment has benefited from additional employers offering insurance as part of "cafeteria" style fringe benefit plans. However, greater efficiencies in computerized underwriting have dampened employment growth.

GOVERNMENT, MINING REMAIN STABLE

Government maintained its 1986 employment level of 58,800 in 1987. Federal government employment increased very slightly during 1987. The increase which did occur was split between government hospitals, national security, and the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service. State government employment declined slightly, to 15,900, in 1987. Employment at state schools noted declines, outweighing a small increase in other state government employment.

Employment in local government education has grown as children of the baby-boom generation have created increases in elementary school enrollments. This employment increase was more than offset by declines in the number of other local government jobs. Employment in other local government declined 300 from 1986, partially due to a return to more normal levels after employment was elevated in 1986 because of the hiring of temporary election workers. Employment growth in local government has slowed in recent years. Local governments have added services which were cut earlier in this decade, such as garbage collection and ambulance service. However, those services are now contracted out to private firms, leaving government employment unaffected.

Mining employment remained fairly stable from 1986 to 1987. In fact, this industry has remained fairly stable or has fluctuated only slightly since 1974. A trend toward more surface mining is occurring in the Black Hills area; but mining employment estimates do not reflect the total impact of that trend, since construction firms are doing much of the earth moving.

The transportation, communication and utilities industry declined by 300 jobs from 1986 levels, to employment of 12,300. The majority of the transportation division's decline was found in railroad employment. Deregulation of airlines has caused uncertainty among air transportation employers, with 1987 being a year of transition. Several large cities which used to have two or more airlines now have only one. Other cities lost their only airline. With constantly changing schedules and fares of airlines, more people have taken advantage of travel agencies, which noted growth in 1987.

In the communication division of this industry, employment in telephone companies continued to decline because of competition and the consolidation of some small phone systems. Meanwhile, businesses providing cable television expanded into nonurban areas to meet demand.

NOTE: A table detailing South Dakota nonfarm employment levels by industry in 1986 and 1987 is shown on the back cover of the Labor Bulletin.

PERSONS IN THE LABOR FORCE: EMPLOYED/UNEMPLOYED

	December 1987 (1)					December 1986			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate		Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	120,206,000	113,679,000	6,526,000	5.4 (3)		118,049,000	110,588,000	7,461,000	6.3 (3)
South Dakota	339,600	323,600	16,100	4.7		339,000	322,100	16,900	5.0
Sioux Falls MSA	69,891	66,187	3,704	5.3		69,926	66,906	3,020	4.3
Rapid City MSA	38,552	36,725	1,827	4.7		38,854	36,918	1,936	5.0
Aurora	1,341	1,324	17	1.3		1,384	1,342	42	3.0
Beadle	9,080	8,764	316	3.5		9,251	8,820	431	4.7
Bennett	1,332	1,306	26	2.0		1,387	1,327	60	4.3
Bon Homme	3,305	3,243	62	1.9		3,294	3,184	110	3.3
Brookings	12,913	12,278	635	4.9		12,996	12,356	640	4.9
Brown	20,262	19,138	1,124	5.5		19,860	18,882	978	4.9
Brule	2,390	2,304	86	3.6		2,516	2,418	98	3.9
Buffalo	445	408	37	8.3		479	405	74	15.4
Butte	3,648	3,435	213	5.8		3,649	3,434	215	5.9
Campbell	1,004	963	41	4.1		1,064	975	89	8.4
Charles Mix	3,607	3,487	120	3.3		3,700	3,466	234	6.3
Clark	1,770	1,669	101	5.7		1,822	1,722	100	5.5
Clay	6,072	5,844	228	3.8		6,452	6,070	382	5.9
Codington	11,733	11,109	624	5.3		12,082	11,232	850	7.0
Corson	1,445	1,357	88	6.1		1,495	1,399	96	6.4
Custer	3,139	2,950	189	6.0		3,312	3,174	138	4.2
Davison	8,826	8,548	278	3.1		8,778	8,447	331	3.8
Day	3,230	3,038	192	5.9		3,239	3,077	162	5.0
Deuel	2,027	1,939	88	4.3		2,121	1,936	185	8.7
Dewey	1,996	1,841	155	7.8		1,922	1,805	117	6.1
Douglas	1,748	1,595	153	8.8		1,541	1,513	28	1.8
Edmunds	2,085	2,008	77	3.7		2,191	2,080	111	5.1
Fall River	3,663	3,521	142	3.9		3,543	3,375	168	4.7
Faulk	1,101	1,086	15	1.4		1,146	1,080	66	5.8
Grant	4,095	3,908	187	4.6		4,186	3,980	206	4.9
Gregory	2,245	2,165	80	3.6		2,372	2,278	94	4.0
Haakon	1,216	1,182	34	2.8		1,064	1,028	36	3.4
Hamlin	2,309	2,214	95	4.1		2,200	2,073	127	5.8
Hand	1,892	1,840	52	2.7		1,936	1,891	45	2.3
Hanson	1,312	1,288	24	1.8		1,338	1,274	64	4.8
Harding	709	698	11	1.6		857	755	102	11.9
Hughes	8,870	8,579	291	3.3		8,375	8,075	300	3.6
Hutchinson	3,893	3,764	129	3.3		3,824	3,677	147	3.8
Hyde	826	794	32	3.9		841	794	47	5.6
Jackson	1,358	1,311	47	3.5		1,446	1,376	70	4.8

PERSONS IN THE LABOR FORCE: EMPLOYED/UNEMPLOYED

	December 1987 (1)				December 1986			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,095	1,056	39	3.6	1,121	1,095	26	2.3
Jones	592	560	32	5.4	616	582	34	5.5
Kingsbury	2,821	2,720	101	3.6	2,790	2,639	151	5.4
Lake	5,154	4,906	248	4.8	4,554	4,231	323	7.1
Lawrence	9,959	9,373	586	5.9	9,999	9,404	595	6.0
Lincoln	7,236	6,771	465	6.4	6,387	6,121	266	4.2
Lyman	1,309	1,236	73	5.6	1,489	1,419	70	4.7
McCook	2,754	2,640	114	4.1	2,732	2,594	138	5.1
McPherson	1,527	1,463	64	4.2	1,540	1,459	81	5.3
Marshall	2,168	2,056	112	5.2	2,070	1,962	108	5.2
Meade	8,676	8,237	439	5.1	8,854	8,440	414	4.7
Mellette	957	895	62	6.5	895	835	60	6.7
Miner	1,237	1,216	21	1.7	1,267	1,193	74	5.8
Minnehaha	69,891	66,187	3,704	5.3	69,926	66,906	3,020	4.3
Moody	3,107	2,918	189	6.1	3,031	2,852	179	5.9
Pennington	38,552	36,725	1,827	4.7	38,854	36,918	1,936	5.0
Perkins	2,146	2,101	45	2.1	2,325	2,219	106	4.6
Potter	1,420	1,343	77	5.4	1,486	1,407	79	5.3
Roberts	4,311	4,018	293	6.8	4,278	3,963	315	7.4
Sanborn	1,126	1,104	22	2.0	1,079	1,026	53	4.9
Shannon	2,400	2,202	198	8.3	2,659	2,379	280	10.5
Spink	3,594	3,486	108	3.0	3,612	3,533	79	2.2
Stanley	1,568	1,486	82	5.2	1,362	1,298	64	4.7
Sully	740	729	11	1.5	806	791	15	1.9
Todd	2,477	2,344	133	5.4	2,572	2,408	164	6.4
Tripp	2,936	2,867	69	2.4	3,096	3,005	91	2.9
Turner	3,828	3,619	209	5.5	3,638	3,436	202	5.6
Union	4,858	4,574	284	5.8	4,578	4,206	372	8.1
Walworth	2,957	2,852	105	3.6	2,804	2,649	155	5.5
Yankton	10,265	9,936	329	3.2	10,140	9,709	431	4.3
Ziebach	1,084	1,058	26	2.4	776	750	26	3.4

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

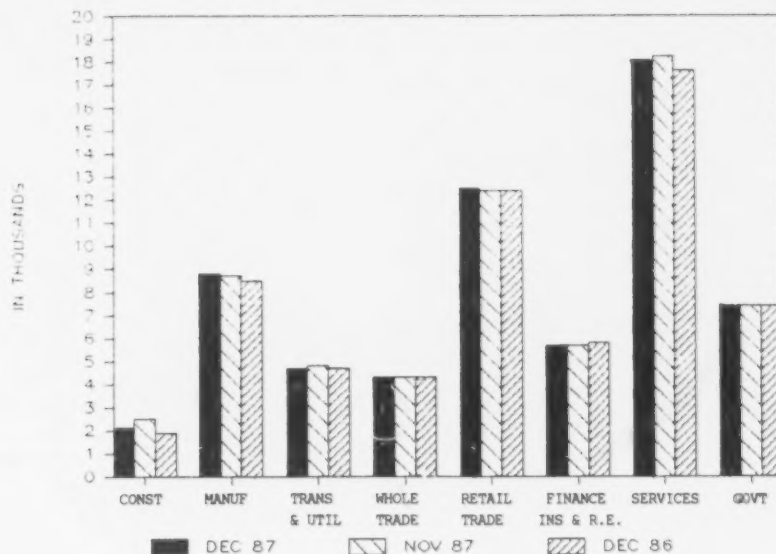
(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 5.8 and 6.7. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

**SOUTH DAKOTA
NONFARM WAGE AND
SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(JOBS BY INDUSTRY)**

	DEC. 1987	NOV. 1987	DEC. 1986	Percent Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL.....	256,500	257,700	252,300	-.5	1.7
MINING.....	2,400	2,500	2,500	-4.0	-4.0
CONSTRUCTION.....	9,400	10,600	8,600	-11.3	9.3
MANUFACTURING.....	30,300	30,400	28,900	-.3	4.8
Durable Goods.....	16,800	16,900	15,700	-.6	7.0
Fabricated Metals & Machinery...	10,500	10,300	9,600	1.9	9.4
Nondurable Goods.....	13,500	13,500	13,200	.0	2.3
Food & Kindred Products.....	7,800	7,900	7,900	-1.3	-1.3
Paper, Printing & Publishing....	2,900	2,900	2,900	.0	.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES..	12,600	12,600	12,800	.0	-1.6
Transportation.....	7,700	7,600	7,800	1.3	-1.3
Communication.....	2,700	2,800	2,800	-3.6	-3.6
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services....	2,200	2,200	2,200	.0	.0
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE.....	67,000	66,900	66,100	.1	1.4
Wholesale Trade.....	16,100	16,100	16,100	.0	.0
Durable Goods.....	7,100	7,100	7,100	.0	.0
Nondurable Goods.....	8,900	9,000	9,000	-1.1	-1.1
Retail Trade.....	50,900	50,900	50,000	.0	1.8
General Merchandise, Apparel & Accessory Stores.....	9,200	9,000	9,200	2.2	.0
Food Stores.....	8,000	7,900	7,300	1.3	9.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE..	14,100	14,100	14,100	.0	.0
Finance.....	8,800	8,800	8,900	.0	-1.1
Banking.....	4,500	4,500	4,600	.0	-2.2
Insurance Carriers, Agents and Brokers.....	3,200	3,200	3,300	.0	-3.0
SERVICES.....	60,700	61,000	59,600	-.5	1.8
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business..	15,700	15,900	15,200	-1.3	3.3
Personal and Business.....	7,700	8,000	7,500	-3.8	2.7
Medical and Health Services.....	23,500	23,600	23,300	-.4	.9
Educational Services.....	4,900	5,000	5,000	-2.0	-2.0
Social Services.....	4,100	4,100	4,100	.0	.0
Membership Organizations.....	9,100	9,100	8,700	.0	4.6
GOVERNMENT.....	60,000	59,600	59,700	.7	.5
Federal.....	11,100	11,100	11,000	.0	.9
State.....	16,300	16,100	16,400	1.2	-.6
State Education.....	7,900	7,800	8,100	1.3	-2.5
Local.....	32,500	32,300	32,300	.6	.6
Local Education.....	19,100	19,000	19,100	.5	.0

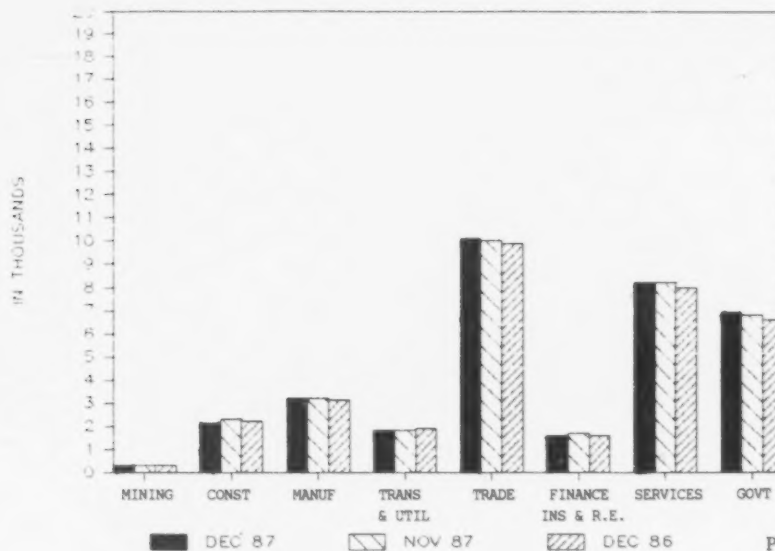
**SIOUX FALLS MSA
NONFARM WAGE AND
SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(JOBS BY INDUSTRY)**



	DEC. 1987	NOV. 1987	DEC. 1986	Percent Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL.....	63,500	64,000	62,700	-.8	1.3
1/ MINING.....	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION.....	2,100	2,500	1,900	-16.0	10.5
MANUFACTURING.....	8,800	8,700	8,500	1.1	3.5
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	4,700	4,800	4,700	-2.1	.0
TRADE.....	16,800	16,700	16,700	.6	.6
Wholesale Trade.....	4,300	4,300	4,300	.0	.0
Retail Trade.....	12,500	12,400	12,400	.8	.8
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE....	5,700	5,700	5,800	.0	-1.7
SERVICES.....	18,000	18,200	17,600	-1.1	2.3
GOVERNMENT.....	7,400	7,400	7,400	.0	.0

1/ Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

**RAPID CITY MSA
NONFARM WAGE AND
SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(JOBS BY INDUSTRY)**



	DEC. 1987	NOV. 1987	DEC. 1986	Percent Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL.....	34,200	34,200	33,600	.0	1.8
MINING.....	300	300	300	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION.....	2,100	2,300	2,200	-8.7	-4.5
MANUFACTURING.....	3,200	3,200	3,100	.0	3.2
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	1,800	1,800	1,900	.0	-5.3
TRADE.....	10,100	10,000	9,900	1.0	2.0
Wholesale Trade.....	2,400	2,300	2,100	4.3	14.3
Retail Trade.....	7,700	7,700	7,800	.0	-1.3
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE....	1,600	1,700	1,600	-5.9	.0
SERVICES.....	8,200	8,200	8,000	.0	2.5
GOVERNMENT.....	6,900	6,800	6,600	1.5	4.5

The figures on Pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

NOTE: The data on pages 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 and the Manufacturing Hours and Earnings data on page 9 are developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

MANUFACTURING HOURS AND EARNINGS

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	DEC.	NOV.	DEC.	DEC.	NOV.	DEC.
	1987	1987	1986	1987	1987	1986
<u>Manufacturing</u>						
Statewide.....	23,476	23,640	21,884	43.3	42.7	41.9
Durable Goods.....	13,458	13,566	12,298	43.4	43.0	41.6
Nondurable Goods..	10,018	10,074	9,586	43.1	42.3	42.2
Sioux Falls MSA.....	6,720	6,754	6,392	46.6	46.9	45.0
Rapid City MSA.....	2,437	2,500	2,353	42.0	41.7	37.0

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	DEC.	NOV.	DEC.	DEC.	NOV.	DEC.
	1987	1987	1986	1987	1987	1986
<u>Manufacturing</u>						
Statewide.....	\$352.90	\$339.47	\$339.81	\$8.15	\$7.95	\$8.11
Durable Goods.....	352.41	338.84	330.72	8.12	7.88	7.95
Nondurable Goods..	352.56	340.52	351.10	8.18	8.05	8.32
Sioux Falls MSA.....	\$374.20	\$370.04	\$360.90	8.03	7.89	8.02
Rapid City MSA.....	327.60	319.84	255.30	7.80	7.67	6.90

Production workers include supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, warehousing, shipping, maintaining, recordkeeping and other services closely associated with production operations. The data cover full and part-time manufacturing employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. Persons on sick leave, vacations, or holidays, and being paid for that period by their employer, are considered employed.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

	DEC.	NOV.	DEC.	Percent Change From	
				Last	Last
	1987	1987	1986	Month	Year
1967=100					
All Items.....	345.7	345.8	331.1	0.0	4.4
Food & Beverages....	328.1	326.7	317.0	.4	3.5
Housing.....	375.3	374.9	362.1	.1	3.6
Apparel.....	221.1	226.4	210.9	-2.3	4.8
Transportation.....	323.3	324.1	304.8	-.2	6.1
Medical Care.....	472.9	471.7	446.8	.3	5.8
Entertainment.....	288.5	288.1	277.4	.1	4.0

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED¹

	NUMBER		
	DEC. 1987	NOV. 1987	DEC. 1986
Sex, Total.....	3,701	2,456	3,371
Male.....	2,855	1,708	2,390
Female.....	846	748	981
Race, Total.....	3,701	2,456	3,371
White.....	3,444	2,236	3,058
Nonwhite.....	257	220	313
Age, Total.....	3,701	2,456	3,371
Under 45.....	2,698	1,710	2,562
Over 45.....	1,003	746	809
² Industry, Total.....	3,701	2,456	3,371
Mining.....	64	29	107
Construction.....	912	371	921
Manufacturing.....	1,465	1,070	692
Transportation & Public Utilities.....	103	71	146
Trade.....	505	381	632
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate.....	63	62	109
Services.....	407	347	560
Government.....	182	125	204
² Occupation, Total.....	3,701	2,456	3,371
Professional & Managerial.....	315	287	364
Clerical and Sales.....	365	332	470
Services.....	354	257	388
Processing.....	950	699	104
Machine Trade.....	115	85	151
Benchwork.....	123	121	220
Structural Work.....	1,076	489	1,131
Other.....	403	186	493
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total.....	3,701	2,456	3,371
1-2 Weeks.....	790	1,054	615
3-4 Weeks.....	769	229	598
5-14 Weeks.....	1,476	653	1,288
15 Weeks & Over.....	666	520	870

¹ The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

² Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

**SELECTED LABOR
DEPARTMENT
ACTIVITIES**

				Percent	
				Change From	
	DEC.	NOV.	DEC.	Last	Last
	1987	1987	1986	Month	Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims.....	3,556	2,243	4,063	58.5	-12.5
B. Weeks Compensated.....	17,097	7,975	15,873	114.4	7.7
C. Amount of Benefit Payments..	\$1,662,033	\$534,988	\$1,214,351	210.7	36.9
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal.	\$42,186,900	\$43,751,500	\$37,849,500	-3.6	11.5
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available					
(New and Renewals).....	6,450	5,401	8,561	19.4	-24.7
F. Nonfarm Placements.....	4,059	3,498	3,028	16.0	34.0
G. Nonfarm Job Openings.....	4,955	4,347	4,105	14.0	20.7

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H. Unemployment Insurance Savings..... \$61,899

December 1987

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) Recipients	<u>People</u> <u>Savings in Dollars</u>	
I. Employed.....	55	\$12,760
J. Partial Employment.....	62	\$4,898

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

- A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.
- B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.
- C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.
- D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.
- E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the state.
- F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.
- G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.
- H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service.
- I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.
- J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

South Dakota

Labor Bulletin

Labor Market Information Center
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FORWARDING AND ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

DID YOU KNOW???

SOUTH DAKOTA NONFARM EMPLOYMENT 1986-1987 ANNUAL AVERAGES

INDUSTRY TITLE	1987	1986	Change	Percent
	AVERAGE	AVERAGE	86-87	Change 86-87
Total Nonfarm	254,900	251,800	3,100	1.2
Mining	2,500	2,600	-100	-3.8
Construction	10,000	9,600	400	4.2
Manufacturing	28,700	28,200	500	1.8
Durable Goods	15,900	15,200	700	4.6
Nondurable Goods	12,800	13,000	-200	-1.5
Transportation & Utilities	12,300	12,600	-300	-2.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	66,800	65,200	1,600	2.5
Wholesale Trade	16,500	16,400	100	.6
Retail Trade	50,300	48,900	1,400	2.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	14,300	14,200	100	.7
Services	61,400	60,500	900	1.5
Government	58,800	58,800	0	.0

SOURCE: South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

